THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers.
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

} CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE. {

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848. WHOLE NO. 1422.

Choice Poetry.

OUR BOY.

We had a child, a blue-eyed boy,
Born on a bright May morning;
A thousand pleasures were our joy
The day that child was born.
His eye was every joyous day
His lip interred music soon.
We fancied him a full grown man
Before the end of June!

Years blessed him with all joy and grace,
Oh, now we cared for him!
His laugh was like a voice in dreams,
He seemed with joy.
His glances here have gaily back,
Reading a fondness itself.
We wondered how that heart would hold
What love he bore for him!

Grew old! Yes, we had pictured him
A world-used weary one.
A dead old man with locks of grey,
Whose work of life was done;
And when we had some saying years,
Calmly and solemnly,
We fancied then our gentle one
An honored man would be!

Was the first sentence, he was old
One August afternoon.
And much we endeavored that he had
Had left his place so soon.
But as he laid him in the grave
Where he was always true,
We fancied that he was needing well
To hold better me in the valley.

"Keep thing a man can ever desire to a tasse seeming to by high
Come unto heaven yet all your fearwood and
Grow old! Yes, we had pictured him
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We fancied that he was needing well
To hold better me in the valley.

He slept and woke, and now his rest
Crowned with a first light
And while his soul seemed full of day
We came and left him night.
For he was spoken would not hasten
Were anything wanted.
He spoke at rest, of calm deep rest—
We knew not what it was.

A while he lingered at a post
Where the two pathways part,
As had uncertain which to take
The nearer or the later.
The weary, regard road
That to our eyes seem the one
Of rest unrecorded God.

He turned to us a look of pain
Our company were done
And with the joy of a child and soon,
Our hearts were running after.
He smiled—he fully, gaily smile,
He spoke—our heavenly host
He stepped on his pace,
Our clasp—and he was gone!

Long by the sunshine day we watched,
Our eyes with tears blind
Not till the morning came could we
Believe we were left.
Let once again our tunes be loud
We have had now our downward lot,
Oh, we have suffered!
We often talked of him and sung,
We spoke to him and I,
We have a thousand memories of him,
Those blessedness to me.
We fancy now the sunshine and the smiles,
So frequent on his face,
That we have seen him ever!
And know we see him ever!

A Strange Story.

THE MARBLE MAN:
OR,
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Some two or three years since, I was compelled to make a very similar contract of at least an hour's dead reckon, with the driver of a stage coach in the State of Connecticut, a country that, until then, I had never visited, and which, although I have since seen the dead at winter, when the snow lay deep upon the ground; and as the roads in the hilly region were very bad, and the coach heavy, we were obliged, through the drifts and over the rough frozen earth, was, to speak plain, a very dull journey. But, nevertheless, my keenness was of such importance, that I must proceed at first. I was at some town or other whose whereabouts was not exactly known, upon whose testimony, in a case then pending in one of the United States courts, I was expected to have pended the temporal happin and welfare of a whole family. I need not dilate at length, as it is sufficient to say here, that through his means, mainly, I had succeeded in obtaining a verdict for my many prosperity, were restored to some few or six worthy but mistaken people, who otherwise would have been nearly reduced to beggary, and were now the happy recipients of a handsome.

One day, I had been riding on my hired horse here me along on my return from my vexatious search, I emerged from a narrow defile in the hills, upon an open eastern hollow, into a well cultivated valley, whose level basin spread out before me like a distant lake. I had heard of it before, and knew its name, because I perceived a very comfortable looking dwelling, and a nice and extensive farm-house, not more than a mile from the city; the gentleman had inquired about while making some experiment in farming, by which science he was passionately devoted. I remembered, also, that the site of the old Indian fort, the roadside mentioned my father that his first respectable client was at least a man of wealth. His country residence was, I knew, in the valley, and I had, ignorant as I was of the country, it would not be prudent to me to generate the bridle rein upon the table in half an hour, I was shown to a tidy, well-furnished chamber, where a fire had been lighted, for the night was cold and comfortless for a table. On my return to the family-room, where the arrangements for supper were in full train, I had the inactive plenty of a substantial meal, I was presented to the wife, daughters, and son, and family of the host. The latter was a man about fifty—his brother perhaps a year or two younger; both gentlemanly, intelligent men, who had early in life acquired more of the world than was contained within their native valley. Three or four years after I would killed knock-case on one corner of the large room, and several other articles of furniture, of the most ancient description, helped me to form my opinion of my entertainer's family. When we were seated at the table, the host, who had not yet learned what happened, I found that my opinion was correct—that the spirit in the bosom of this sensible and well educated man.

I refused to rest at an early hour, and lay for a while listening to the storm which by that time had burst over the valley. The rain descended in heavy sheets, and the tall old trees around the house, mournfully in the gusts, and I could hear the sleety snow against the windows, in a manner that made me congratulate myself on having escaped out in the sheltered; and I almost wished now that the object of my journey had been accomplished, that the morning would dawn upon me with the power to bet my further progress for a day or two. I liked my entertainer and his family so well, that I was to be hasty in parting. When morning came, the snow was still falling, but silently and without wind; yet the air was fierce, showing that the ever-hanging clouds were heavily surcharged, and that the storm would continue through the day. After breakfast I made some rather feeble assertions that I must resume my journey, but my obliging friends would not hear of it. "You can't think of going on to-day," said they. In fact, I didn't, and finding myself in a close house of it, and told that I should be delighted to stay, storm or no storm. This cordial confession put me at once upon a pleasant footing, for they were kind enough to declare that a guest like your humble servant, etc., etc., was a perfect godsend to their wilderness. I soon took myself at home, and four or five days passed away in that delightful manner very pleasantly to me. had it been otherwise, I should have been forced to remain, for as deep were the snow-drifts in the gorges of the hills, it was utterly impossible for a horseman to proceed in the direction I wished to take. Towards the south-west, it was possible to leave the valley with no great difficulty.

On the second day after my arrival, I saw, looking towards that quarter, a single horseman, struggling resolutely along his ragged path, in the direction of my refuge. After a quarter of an hour he alighted at the gate, and cleared land and the length was like a team in dreams.

He seemed with me.

His glances here have gaily back.

Reading a fondness itself.

We wondered how that heart would hold

What love he bore for him!

Grew old! Yes, we had pictured him

A world-used weary one.

A dead old man with locks of grey,

Whose work of life was done;

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Believe we were left.

Let once again our tunes be loud

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Oh, we have suffered!

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We spoke to him and I,

We have a thousand memories of him,

Those blessedness to me.

We fancy now the sunshine and the smiles,

So frequent on his face,

That we have seen him ever!

And know we see him ever!

"But what are the conditions?" asked my host, with a perfect gladness in their substance. I soon took myself at home, and four or five days passed away in that delightful manner very pleasantly to me. had it been otherwise, I should have been forced to remain, for as deep were the snow-drifts in the gorges of the hills, it was utterly impossible for a horseman to proceed in the direction I wished to take. Towards the south-west, it was possible to leave the valley with no great difficulty.

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"Keep thing a man can ever desire to a tasse seeming to by high

Come unto heaven yet all your fearwood and

"These—that you shall, upon my delivery to you of the papers, hand me a receipt in full, in your own and second house, in use all ordinary diligence in improving and increasing this property, by fair, honorable and generous means—living yourself, in the meanwhile, as becomes the possessor of a like property. And if, at any time within sixty years, I shall, in person, or by my legally authorized representative, demand my property again, you shall deliver to me, or to such representative, two-thirds of what they then remain in you of what I deliver to you, together with two-thirds of the increase thereof, if any such there be. And you shall also pledge your honor and sacred word, that at a proper time you shall, by will, give to your eldest son or daughter, at the expiration of the period of your death, handing him, in the like manner as yourself, to deliver to me, or to my representatives, as I have said, two-thirds of my property and two-thirds of its increase, if properly applied as I have directed. Do you accept from me the trust on these conditions?"

"My father hesitated, argued, suggested, objected, pondered, considered, and meditated, and while his friend refused to alter in any respect what he had arranged and written down, and while he refused to accept pledge were given, and my father became the possessor of property worth about twenty thousand dollars, and I received a watch more than twice that amount, for we have met with honest in our time, headed living at no moderate rate. The next day after the delivery of the deeds, the friend set my father him an affectionate farewell. It is now forty-nine years ago, and from that day to this, we have never had the slightest evidence of his vexations, or that we had been deceived. It was my father's subsequent belief that the conditions were complied with after his gift, and that he was no doubt really cousin, although apparently in his right mind. At any rate, he was a man of honor, and that he would one day appear, again, or be heard from—though, if living now, he would be near ninety years of age.

"When I became eighteen, I gave the same pledge to my father that he had given to his friend, and of my son, when he reached the same period of life. I gave him, in turn, a watch, and he held our lands and whole possessions in trust for another. You are now entertained, gentlemen, of what I deemed it and 'it is not mine!' In case do I reason that it is a thousand pounds to one watch? I am merely bound to deliver up my trust—so long as I cannot look over my estate and say it is mine. I view the greater portion of my wealth as given. Man in a landed estate, and the sense of love is within you—the love of justice. My father considered he died a farmer, or a handsome estate—he do not like to share; and I, to bequeath better—more valuable property. One would think that a lease of land for one hundred and ninety-nine years, at a peppercorn rent, was a very secure, but how few out of ten would rather pay something considerable for a lease of that length, than for a fee? Many a landstand very well the feelings of the antecedents, and would not like to be considered as living in a most nominal—they are their children will ever be disturbed in their possession—the difficulty is, they know not when. I, for my part, am content to feel sure and independent of their fellow-men, and to look forward to the end of the term of sixty years with a calm satisfaction. Some few years ago, I took leave of my friend, and, when he reached the same period of life, I gave him

Selected Sketch.

FROM GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

SCENE ON THE SUSQUEHANNA

BY JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

During the close of August and the first of September last I was, in obedience to an imperative call, engaged in some business in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The little borough was crowded with delegates to two conventions then being held, for the purpose of nominating candidates by the opposing parties for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth; a part of the machinery to which our institutions give rise, and those who affect to sneer at these preliminary movements, do not understand the true theory and practice of republicanism, where action, to be effective, must begin in the will of the people, and to be beneficially operative it must continue in concurrence with that will. Notwithstanding the presence of two antagonistic parties there were peace and much social intercourse between the delegates of opposite creeds; nor was this marvellous, the contest had not yet been delivered to the parties; the rivalry and antagonism were between the members of the same party, who should be the candidate—that settled on each side, then the divided fronts of the main divisions would unite, and the hostility be transferred from sections of the same party to the parties themselves. The general field of contest was of course not taken there, so that the elements of political warfare were held in abeyance, and the thronged streets were a holyday appearance of pleasure and hope.

Standing early one morning at the door of the hotel, before the customary hour of rising, I was struck with a little procession from the canal toward the centre of the place. A stern woman led the company, in which were four men, two of whom, and the youngest, each carried a child; and in the rear was a very tall man, bearing also a younger child, wrapped about with parts of a ragged female dress. The man by his height and measured tread drew attention particularly to himself. ...

FRANKLIN IN THE SOCIAL CIRCLE.

Never had I known such a fireside companion as he was, both as a statesman and a philosopher; he never shone in a light more winning, than when he was seen in the domestic circle. It was once my good fortune to pass two or three weeks with him at the house of a gentleman in Pennsylvania, and we were confined to the house during the whole of that time, by the unremitting constancy and depth of the snows. But confinement would not be felt where Dr. Franklin was an inmate. His cheerfulness and his colloquial powers spread around him a perpetual spring. Of Franklin no one ever became tired. There was no ambition of eloquence, no effort to shine in anything which could any demand sitting upon your allegiance or your admiration.

His manner was just as unaffected as infancy. It was Nature's spell. He talked like an old patriarch; and his plainness and simplicity put you at once at your ease, and gave you the full and free possession and use of all your faculties.

His thoughts were of a character to shine by their own light, without any adventitious aid. They required only a medium of vision like his pure and simple style, to exhibit to the highest advantage their native radiance and beauty. His cheerfulness was unremitting. It seemed to be as much the systematic and salutary exercise of the mind, as of its superior organization. His wit was of the first order. It did not show itself merely in occasional corruscations, but, without any effort or force on his part, it shed a constant stream of the purest light over the whole of his discourse.

Whether in company of commons or nobles, he was always the same plain man; always most perfectly at his ease, his faculties in full play, and the full orbit of his genius forever clear and unclouded. And the stores of his mind were inexhaustible. He had commenced his life with an attention so vigilant, that nothing had escaped his observation, and every incident turned to advantage. His youth had not been wasted in idleness, nor overcast by intemperance. He had been all his life a close and deep reader, as well as thinker, and by force of his own powers had wrought up ...

A REMINISCENCE.

Varieties.

BLEACHING, COLORING AND PRESERVING WOOD.

KISSING THE BABY.

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

REMOVAL.

Our subscribers will please take notice that we have removed the office of the Post, from No. 66 Chesnut Street, to No. 66 South Third Street, first house below the Girard Bank. Our office is in the second story, above that of the North American.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large clubs for the mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers to the enlarged paper, as those who will take the trouble to compare it with the other weekly papers, cannot fail to perceive that it outshines all competition. Let it be remembered, also, that the postage is *just the same on a first class paper, as on the meanest and poorest of the small reprints.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as ...

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

SIGHT SEEING IN EUROPE.

We clip the following interesting passages from Mrs. Kirkland's (Mary Clavers) last letter to the Union Magazine:

"Grand features (in England) we have seen none yet. Somebody says that the face of Nature is the only face that can be beautiful without a nose, and the face of England is an exemplification of the truth; for beautiful as it is, we look in vain for a ridge of any kind. There are gently-swelling hills, but they are more like cheeks than noses. Lakes are as scarce as hills, in the country through which we have yet travelled; indeed, water is wonderfully infrequent considering the abundant supply from the clouds, and we have as yet seen no mill but a windmill. Between London and Folkestone there are few villages, and the landscape has no very distinctive or striking features until we approach the coast, when the land rises in larger swells, and these show chalky rifts where there have been slides. As you come thus upon 'the white cliffs of Albion,' the soil becomes whiter and whiter, until as you reach the port, you seem to be riding over stucco."

Of the passage in an *English* steamer to Boulogne, she says:

"We did not know whether to class among French or English customs, the fact that there was no female servant to wait upon the ladies in this emergency. When help was needed, a young man was the only person who appeared. We felt glad to think that among the barbarisms complained of by English travellers in America, there was none more shocking than this."

We enjoy that last nice little poke into Captain Hall, Mrs. Trollope, &c., amazingly.

Mrs. Kirkland says that Paris is very dull at present; a late correspondent of the London Times says it is exceedingly lively. Travellers, like doctors, differ occasionally. Mrs. K. saw clothes hanging out of the windows of the royal palace (that was)—"some soldier's week's wash!"

The following description of Mademoiselle Rachel, the great French tragic actress, and her way of *doing* the Marseillaise, gives the reader an insight into French enthusiasm:

"The most striking thing of this kind is the singing of the Marseillaise, by Mademoiselle Rachel ...

AMUSEMENTS.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

SHOPPING, ICE, &c.

SONGS AND BALLADS.

SIGHT BILLS.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

EXECUTION OF LANGFELDT.

MUSICAL FUND CONCERT.

CUBA.

ICE FACTORY.

TYRANNY.

THE GOVERNOR.

WHO CAN TELL?

EDITORS IN THE FIELD.

PHILOSOPHY.

INSANITY.

A WORD OF SYMPATHY.

A PALPABLE HIT.

FATHER MATHEW.

AMERICAN PORK.

LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

NOT A BULL.

New Publications.

Our Correspondents

LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 18th, 1848.

Gentlemen:—If the outward influences of wind and weather were suffered to effect my mind to any great degree, I should write you a most miserable and ill-natured letter this time. It is a vile day—a most unbearable day, out of doors. It neither rains nor shines, nor blows steadily and consistently. Nature is in a fit of the sulks, and won't be agreeable. Multitudes of many-colored leaves now shower from the racked and swaying trees, and hurry and rush tumultuously along the cold, wet ground, flying from their invisible pursuers, howling loud on their track—and now lie moveless and silent in the hollows of the earth, or skulk unmolested in the corners of fences, and exult in their fancied security, till, whirr! whirr! comes the merciless foe, and they are off again, driven madly on, now whirling in the air, and now tumbling in the mud, very much like poor human souls given up to the fitful fury of wild passions—and "seeking rest, but finding none."

It is not decidedly and sharply cold, but the day has a pervading chilliness, a "powerful sight" more intolerable. Pedestrians hurry by, bent over, with their coats buttoned tightly about them, and their hands in their pockets. The farmer in his wagon has an azure tinted nose, and lips of the same hue, and he occasionally slaps his bare hands upon his knee, to bring back the circulation. An emigrant wagon has just passed—a thin-faced woman sitting in front, with her lord, shivering under a buffalo-skin—the infant pioneers in the background, huddled together and peering out from beneath a thick blanket.

Among all the passers by, not one face looks cheerful—not one lip is graced by a smile, not one eye is lit with a pleasant twinkle. All go on their way solemn or sullen, as though struck with a temporary misanthropy—a new-born disgust with human life. Even the village house-dogs seem unusually disturbed in temper, out of humor and ...

GRACE GREENWOOD.

Political Intelligence

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE RESULT.

Pennsylvania.—Johnston, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by three hundred and two majority. Painter, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner is elected over Middleswarth, Whig, by probably about 3,000.

The Whigs have elected 15 and the Democrats 9 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of one—the seat of one of the Democratic members returned, however, will probably be contested. The Whig majority in the State Senate is nine, 21 to 12, and the House is a tie, 50 to 50. A U. S. Senator is to be chosen in the place of Mr. Cameron, Democrat.

The following is the vote in Wilmot's District, the 12th, according to the Bradford Reporter:

	Wilmot, F. S.	Tracy, W.	Brewster, D.
Bradford,	4,175	2,360	215
Susquehanna,	2,708	1,192	67
Tioga,	1,714	1,023	640
Total,	8,597	4,795	912

An error was discovered in the returns of Spring Hill Township—where 22 votes were added to Mr. Tracy's and taken from that of Mr. Wilmot. This corrected, makes David Wilmot's majority over Tracy, 3,846 in the whole District; over Brewster, 7,700; and over both the other candidates, 2,934.

Jackson, a Free Soil candidate for Congress, had about 600 votes in Allegheny County, and Callan, a Native candidate for Congress, had about 250 votes.

Ohio.—We have not yet received the official returns from Ohio. The latest Telegraphic reports assert the election of Ford, the Whig candidate, by 200 or 300 majority. The Legislature is reported to be Democratic on joint ballot. A U. S. Senator is to be elected in place of Allen, Democrat. The Democrats have elected 11 members of Congress and the Whigs 10, a Democratic gain of two.

Florida.—Florida has been carried by the Whigs, who have elected their Governor, Mr. Brown, member of Congress, Mr. Cabell, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. A U. S. Senator is to be chosen in place of Mr. Westcott, Dem. The Whig majority is supposed to range from 500 to 700.

Georgia.—The Democrats have elected four ...

Miscellaneous.

GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF PSALM XXIX.

TRUE GREATNESS.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

United St[ates]

SATURDAY [POST]

Philadelphi[a]

THE FRANKLIN IN[STITUTE]

Items of N[ews]

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Having heard that the exhibition this year was not so good as common, we were surprised upon walking through it to find so numerous and handsome a display of the products of the useful and ornamental arts—the latter, by the way, are not always the least *useful*. Philadelphia, and for that matter, Pennsylvania, and the Union, have reason to be proud that such exhibitions can be collected, bearing witness, as they do, to American skill, ingenuity and enterprise. We are pleased to learn that the interest in these exhibitions does not slacken from year to year, but that the public show by their attendance at them, that they appreciate at its proper value everything that tends to encourage American industry.

We are indebted to the reporter of the Ledger for descriptions of some of the articles at this exhibition, which either for their being of recent invention, or for other reasons, we think most likely to interest our readers. It would occupy too much of our space, to give descriptions of all the articles of interest. Stoves of all varieties, machinery of various kinds, furniture, pianos, daguerreotypes, &c., &c., are displayed in great profusion. Of daguerreotypes, especially, there is a large assortment. Root, England & Gunn, McClees & Germon, Langenheim, &c., are the principal contributors. Root has various daguerreotypes of the Greek Slave, some of which appear to us more beautiful than the statue itself. There has been a vast improvement in this branch of art, since its invention by Daguerre.

The New England Car Company, of Boston, exhibit a number of springs for railroad cars, made of spherical masses of India rubber, bound and lined with iron wire springs. They are capable of sustaining immense weights, and are doubtless very important and useful inventions.

The American Gutta Percha Company exhibit a mass of this new gum, with a number of machine bands, small water pipes, and fancy mouldings, ornaments, &c., made from it. They were deposited by John Thornley, Chesnut street, and attract much attention. The pipes are particularly good.

Charles Carnell, of Kensington, exhibits a new and improved machine for moulding and pressing bricks, which may be easily worked by one person, and possesses great power. Several specimens of bricks made by the machine and exhibited with it, fully attest its merits.

The Fulton Iron Foundary Company of South Boston, Mass., exhibits a small working model of Haviland & Tuttle's patent centre vent water wheel, which appears to be a very complete and useful invention. The model consists of a glass cylinder, in which the wheel is submerged, the water passing through valves in the circumference of the wheel towards its centre, and thus producing an even and rapid motion.

F. R. Myers, of this city, exhibits a very simple and useful water gauge—patent magnetic—made by George Faber, of Canton, Ohio, to determine the height of water in enclosed cisterns.

Alfred Swingle exhibits a patent morticing machine, made by Reaney, Neafie & Co., of this city, which has a square chisel enclosing an augur or screw to remove the wood detached in cutting the mortice.

John McClintock, Quarry street, exhibits two of his morticing machines, which are worked by a lever, and are exceedingly simple, while they are capable of performing a great deal of work very accurately and with little labor. He has also a machine for putting spokes to the felloes of a wheel, which is very complete, as well as simple. These machines deserve the special attention of carpenters and wheelwrights.

William Krapp, Jr., of Ithaca, New York, exhibits a machine for making kegs and barrels, which is certainly a great and successful effort of mechanical ingenuity. It cuts out the staves and moulds and trims them in every way necessary to their position in the barrel or keg, and prepares them for the last slight touches of the hand in a manner which cannot fail to gratify, while it astonishes, those who view its easy and accurate operations. It was invented about three years ago, but is entirely new in this vicinity.

Charles Green, of this city, exhibits one of Fitzgerald's patent Portable Mills, for grinding flour and other meal, which is a useful invention to the farmer, and deserves the attention of that important class of our citizens.

A prominent feature among the machinery is the patent direct action Steam Pump, invented by Geo. W. Fulton, a Philadelphian by birth, but now a resident of Baltimore. The pump is put in motion by the application of steam to the engine, which is placed in the centre. The pump occupies but a space of 4 feet by 18 inches, yet is capable of raising 250 gallons per minute, 80 or 100 feet in height. The steam engine, which forms part, is of four horse power, and is of a new and exceedingly simple construction. The pumps have but half the valves necessary in pumps of the usual construction, and the water is maintained in a continuous current, without check or interruption, thereby obtaining all the advantage of the momentum received by the water in its passage through the pipes.

W. & B. Douglass, of Middletown, Conn., exhibit their Hydraulic Ram Engine, in operation, which works upon a simple power of the water, but combines the action of drawing up the water, by suction, with the power of forcing. It is also a useful invention, and is said to be entirely new.

Benjamin Irrgang, Texas street, exhibits a machine for sawing irregular forms or patterns in wood. The saws are perpendicular, and pass through a table, upon which the wood to be cut is placed, and are worked with great rapidity by means of a treadle. The machine is a useful and valuable one.

Charles Lafferty, of York Springs, Adams county, Penn., exhibits a very ingenious machine for filing and setting saws, which works with great accuracy, and saves much labor. It is entirely new and merits the attention of mechanics generally.

R. Peterson, of this city, exhibits two of Wm. P. Cresson's beautiful letter presses, which have become deservedly popular among those who either have not the time or the inclination to make copies of their letters by hand. As they perform this task perfectly and in the shortest possible time, they are indispensable to the merchant, the lawyer and the politician, and soon repay their cost in the great saving of time and labor which they effect.

Birkinbine & Mertin, Arch street, exhibit several well-made water rams, lift pumps, and street stops, all of which are meritorious. One of the rams is very large—the largest, we believe, ever constructed, and is capable of raising 1,200 gallons of water an hour, to the height of 60 feet, with a fall from a spring or tank of 10 feet.

S. S. Talbot, of Taunton, Mass., exhibits a very handsome Turret-shaped Chimney Top, made by J. Hodges, which has the advantage of receiving drafts of wind from the outside below the top, which pass inside and upward, and increase the draft of the chimney.

Among the articles exhibited by Morris, Jones & Co., is a specimen of twisted iron for tires of locomotive wheels, made by Horatio Ames. This is a new invention, of American origin, which is highly commended by competent judges. It is similar to the twist in gun barrels, and gives the same toughness and durability to the wheels.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 121—adults 59, and children 65.

Items of News.

STRANGE CENSUS.—We read in the *Journal des Debats*,—"The Government, in order to obtain an exact account of the respective strength of each party in France, has ordered to be drawn up, in every department, a general list of all the citizens who have been named members of the municipal councils, indicating the opinions of each. This demand which is imposed with great urgency upon the prefects, lays down the four following categories, viz:—Legitimists, Conservatives, ardent Republicans, and moderate Republicans."

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATORS.—The Bradford (Eng.) Observer, of Thursday, contains an advertisement, headed "Matrimony," from which we make the following extract:—"Two gentlemen, about to emigrate to South Australia, are desirous of meeting with partners in their future life. They are members of the Established Church, and they would not wish the ladies' ages to exceed 25 years. *A few hundred pounds are decidedly requisite.*"

A YOUNG ADVENTURER.—Captain Baxter, of the brig Venice, picked up a boat containing a boy, about twelve years old, off Conneaut, some ten miles from shore, on Saturday last. The little fellow had gone down to shore to see a steamboat pass, and entering a boat to get a better view, the wind being off the land, he was driven out to seaward. The little fellow was brought to this port and sent home on a steamer on Sunday morning.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE CHOLERA.—Extract from a private letter, dated Hamburg, September 19:—"About the cholera you need not be fearful. It sounds much worse than it is, and the newspapers make a great deal of it. People who eat plums and no solid food have had it, but considerable more than half of those who have caught the disease have recovered, and it is now gone or going, for since last Friday I am told there has not been a single case."

THE FRENCH IN LONDON.—More than two hundred French National Guards who had attended the grand festival lately given at Boulogne to deputations of the National Guards of Paris and other places, availed themselves of the opportunity to take a cheap trip to London, and awakened great curiosity among the cockneys, by traversing the streets in their uniforms, whilst viewing the public buildings of the metropolis.

COMMUNISTS EMIGRATING.—The Journal du Havre states that M. Cabet arrived there on the morning of the 28th by the railroad, at the head of a column of forty or fifty communists, who are to embark shortly for New Orleans, in the Bremen ship Victoria, Captain Marlem.

A GREAT FEAT.—A feat of trotting was performed on Friday week, over the Union Course, by Mr. Bridges' horse Trustee, which is said to have no parallel in the history of the turf, viz: accomplishing twenty miles in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-five and a half seconds.

A SALT ROCK.—The Salt Rock, 300 miles westwardly from Fort Gibson, is, according to the Santa Fe Republican, a great curiosity. The salt is as white and fine as table salt—and can be obtained with as little trouble as scraping up sand.

INDEMNITY TO MARTINIQUE.—The French Government having fixed the indemnity to the French West India Colonists, in consequence of the abolition of slavery, at 90,000,000f., ($18,000,000,) the Committee of the National Assembly to whom the subject was referred, has increased it to 120,000,000f., ($24,000,000,) of which two-thirds is to be paid in cash and the remainder in Government Stock. The Minister of Finance warmly opposed the amount as well as the mode of payment recommended by the Committee.

EIGHTY-FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE SMOTHERED TO DEATH OR DROWNED.—The Belfast Banner states that the Foyle Steamer, plying to Fleetwood, recently had on board, as a principal part of the cargo, three hundred and five head of cattle, the motion of which caused the boat to sway to such a degree that, before the vessel left the harbor, no less than eighty-five were smothered to death by being thrown together, or drowned by being precipitated into the water.

WHOLESALE EXTERMINATION.—It was stated recently, by the Rev. Mr. Chiniguy, in a public meeting at Montreal, that he had a list of fifteen families, once among the wealthiest in Montreal, who have all been destroyed by intemperance.—Their aggregate fortunes, a few years ago, amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars. Now they have disappeared entirely, root and branch, solely through the influence of intoxicating liquors.

PRUSSIC ACID.—Dr. Nesbitt, of the University of Glasgow, was recently found dead in his bedroom with a bottle of prussic acid and another of ammonia beside him. A post mortem examination showed that he had taken some of the acid, probably as a narcotic, but finding that he had taken too much, it is supposed he had used the ammonia to counteract its effect.

THE PIGEON EXPRESS.—The pigeons and the types got on board the Niagara at Halifax; the pigeons, in spite of every effort of Captain Ryrie to detect them. Four of them were let off in the Bay; one was shot from the steamer, the others escaped unharmed; but the weather was so thick that it is doubtful whether they gained much on the steamer.

SUPERANNUATED.—A letter from Alexandria says that the minister of justice at Constantinople, after a long investigation, has pronounced Mehemit Ali utterly unfit, through mental imbecility, for the government of the country, and Ibrahim Pasha is therefore formally invested with plenary powers.

CHESTER COUNTY BANK.—The Cashier of the Chester County Bank gives notice that none of the old issues of that Bank, of a date prior to 1848, will be redeemed by the Bank, unless satisfactory evidence is given that they are honestly held.

MORMON TEMPLE AT NAUVOO DESTROYED.—A letter from Nauvoo, dated October 9, published in the St. Louis Reveille, says the Mormon Temple, at that place, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.

AMERICA AHEAD.—Richard M. Hoe, of New York, goes out to Europe in the steamship Cambria, to superintend in Paris the fitting up of his "Lightning Presses" in the establishment of the La Presse newspaper.

Clippings.

The sun stole down the western sky,
With silent foot and burning glances,
And wooed the waters playfully,
Who, loving, leaped to his advances.
They met; and as the first sweet gush
Of gladness waked the springs of feeling,
They gently kissed—ah! mark the blush
That o'er the water's cheek is stealing.

☞ The Viennoise Children are still at Boston,—at the Museum. They come next to this city.

☞ A tradesman is curious to know whether the fact of a gentleman having No Tin may not have something to do with the answer he invariably gives of Not In, when any one calls upon him with a bill?—*Punch.*

☞ The latest absence of mind case was the sending up of a receipt for twenty dollars to the pulpit, to be read by the minister, instead of an important church notice. This occurred on Sunday in one of the churches of New York City.

☞ Misers are amateur paupers—lovers, who are satisfied with a look at the object of their devotion—men, who make bricks that their heirs may build splendid houses.

☞ The down-easters are great for mechanical inventions. They astonish the natives. The last invention is a machine for courting, by which bashful lovers are put forward and enabled to perform their part with despatch and confidence.

☞ There never was any party, faction, sect or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians; and perhaps it may be with states as with clocks, which must have some dead weight hanging at them, to help and regulate the motion of the finer and more useful parts.

☞ The Governor of New Jersey has appointed the 23d day of November as Thanksgiving Day in that State.

☞ A verdant young gentleman while feeding a polar bear, belonging to a menagerie in Cleveland, with candy, had his right forefinger snapped off as clean as a knife could do it. Bruin munched the morsel with the gusto of an epicure.

☞ That which makes a man so discontented with his own condition is the false and exaggerated estimate he is apt to form of the happiness of others.

☞ Read not to contradict or confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider.—*Lord Bacon.*

☞ There can be poetry in the writings of but few men; but it should be in the hearts of all.—*Blackwood.*

☞ The sum of behavior is, to retain a man's own dignity, without intruding upon the liberty of others.

☞ If young ladies, now-a-days, did not become women at thirteen, men would have better wives.

☞ Why is Dixon H. Lewis, when he walks like a successful farmer? Because he raises great calves.

☞ Preparations are already making by the Dissenters of London, for organizing an effective opposition to the anticipated measure of the British Government for the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy.

☞ When Benedict Arnold was about to die, he rose from his bed, and with difficulty clothed himself in an old suit of the American uniform, which he had never parted during all his peregrinations, and then, with the name of his country upon his lips, expired.

☞ Here is one of the last conundrums:—Why was John the Baptist like a small coin? Because he was *one scent.*

☞ The following short sentence of advice, by William Penn, should be kept in mind by all young persons who are thinking of committing matrimony:—"*Never marry but for love, and see that thou lovest what is lovely.*"

☞ This I set down as a positive truth: a woman with fair opportunities, and without an absolute hump, may marry whom she likes. Only let us be thankful that the darlings are like the beasts of the field, and don't know their own power!

☞ A jury in Boston has given $1,500 damages to a child which was run over by the carriage of Thomas H. Perkins, and rendered a cripple for life.

☞ Major Noah says truly:—"A woman with a hazel eye never elopes from her husband, never chats scandal, never sacrifices her husband's comfort to her own, never finds fault, never talks too much or too little, always is an entertaining, intellectual, agreeable and lovely creature."

☞ What is harder than earning money? Collecting it.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that the term *levee* is applicable to an assembly in the morning, and *not* one in the evening.

☞ The Shakers at Alfred, Maine, again hold public meetings on the Sabbath. They have admitted no visiters for four years past,—one of the brethren having had a revelation, in which they were commanded to shut their doors to all strangers for that length of time.

☞ A Calcutta paper mentions, as a sign of the decline of Hindoo superstition, that a Hindoo *widow* of the Brahmin caste was lately married to a respectable man of the same caste.

☞ A Birmingham manufacturer, who was examined in 1824, before a committee of the House of Commons, stated that he had once received a single order for $500 worth of dolls' eyes.

☞ "Is your horse timid?" said a purchaser to one who offered a horse for sale. "Oh, no, he is not afraid to lie in the stable alone."

☞ If rich, it is easy to hide our wealth; but if poor, it is not quite so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide a thousand guineas than one hole in our coat.

☞ The average annual expense of wages per head for the crew of a first rate line-of-battle ship—*e. g.* the St. Vincent—is about £28; of a war steamer—*e. g.* the Sampson—about £40.

☞ A judge in one of the new counties of Western Virginia, inquired of the sheriff, whether he had made up a jury? The sheriff replied that he had empanelled eleven, and expected to have the other soon, as they were running him with dogs.

☞ Of the 243 British ships and vessels in commission on the 1st of January, 1838, only 21 were steamers; of the 252 in commission on the 1st of January, 1848, 78 were steamers.

☞ Over forty of the Lowell City Guards were poisoned while at muster at Middleton, by drinking coffee made in a vessel with a copper bottom. They all recovered.

☞ An enlightened damsel, sent to a music-shop by her master for some cat gut, ashamed to pronounce the vulgar word, and to show her gentility, asked the shopman for some puss's bowels.

☞ A Regiment of Mounted Riflemen is being enrolled in Missouri and Ohio, for service in Oregon, and will cross the Prairies early next spring.

☞ Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, arrived in Boston on Monday evening week, bringing with him twenty-four young ladies, destined for the West, as teachers.

☞ There are three crimes in Russia, for the commission of which the guilty party is severely punished, viz: gambling, drunkenness, and *reading books!*

☞ One of the fair bathers at Newport, last season, received the *soubriquet* of the "diving belle," for her wonderful aquatic performances.

☞ In the time of Henry VIII., we find directions "to examine every night, the straw of the King's bed, that no daggers might be concealed therein."

☞ Impudence often shoves a fellow on in life, but a gentleman Down-East is so remarkably diffident, it requires three clerks to bring forward his balance at the bankers.

☞ A gentleman at Baltimore was such an inveterate gambler, that one night he not only got completely cleaned out of all he possessed, but he actually lost his way home.

☞ It is a good sign to see a man sit at a second story window over the side-walk of a thronged street, and spit out without noticing whether people are provided with umbrellas or not. It is an indisputable evidence that he doesn't defile the carpet.

☞ "Oh, dear, dear! what a shocking accident! Little Benny fell out of the chamber window right into a basket of eggs, and ruined the whole lot."

☞ When is a thief not a thief? When he is a *robin* (robbing.)

☞ "I have many times taken notice, that men not professionally trained in the details of public affairs, when called into great stations, have, by the mere force of simple discretion, conducted the affairs of nations with distinguished felicity and glory."—*Edmund Burke.*

☞ Lyell, the geologist, has been Knighted by the Queen of England.

☞ The shallowness of men's minds is never more palpably exhibited than in this, that they are satisfied with an outward show of respect, even when they know that no respect is felt by the individuals who thus exhibit it.

☞ When Lucy Cowper was once examined in a Court of Justice, one of the counsellors asked her if she came there in the character of a modest woman. "No, sir," replied she; "that which has been the ruin of me, has been the making of you: I mean impudence."

☞ A French gentleman, apprehending himself on his death-bed, earnestly entreated his young wife not to marry an officer, of whom he had been jealous. "My dear," said she, "do not distress yourself; I have given my word to another a great while ago."

☞ The Paris papers state that the musical world there is now enraptured by the appearance of a new singer, Mariana Bianca, whose voice is said to be tenor, contralto and soprano, each and all, and in each perfection.

☞ The first twenty-five days of the sale at Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, realized £65,411. There were ten days still to run of the original time appointed, but it was supposed the sale would not continue five days longer.

☞ A young lady reprimanded her shoe-maker for not following her directions respecting a pair of shoes which she had ordered; and, among other things, insisted that they were not fellows. Crispin replied that he purposely made them so, in order to oblige her, well knowing that she was not fond of *fellows*.

☞ It is said that a new effort is to be made shortly to break the title of Trinity Church, New York, to its immense property.

☞ Mrs. Nichols, the poetess, has left Cincinnati to take up her residence at St. Louis. She is known in the West as Kate Cleveland.

☞ It is intimated that a new volume of the Sketch Book is soon to appear from the pen of Washington Irving.

☞ A living tortoise was recently received by a person at Axminster, through the post-office from London. It was packed in a box, with air holes, and seemed none the worse for the journey.

☞ Seven dissatisfied couples were "put asunder" at the September term of the Connecticut Supreme Court, at Hartford.

☞ A new cloak for the ladies has been invented in Paris, and is called the Mantua Marguerite. It is made of velvet in the form of a shawl, and is trimmed with three rows of black lace, headed by a narrow silk braid.

☞ Vigorous attempts are making in England to sell Georgia lands.

☞ The Cincinnati Reporter of the 1st inst. says there were 86,800 stoves manufactured in that city during the past year, of which 53,000 were shipped to other places. This business is rapidly increasing.

☞ Danubian letters inform us that 1,200 recruits, Poles and Germans, from the Principality of Chevson, had cut their way through the Russian camp during the night, to join their own ranks.

☞ To whom you betray your secrets, you give your liberty. Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it. Who will not keep a penny, will not have many. We are bound to be honest, but not to be rich. At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes out.

☞ A beautiful writer says that children may teach us one enviable art—the art of being happy. Free from artificial wants, unsated by indulgence, all nature ministers to the boy's pleasure. He can carve out felicity from a bit of hard twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle.

☞ An English æronaut, Mrs. George Batty, now ascends from the Cremorne Gardens, in company with a real lion!

☞ Until very recently, the Swiss authorities at Lucerne absolutely forbade the ascent of the Mount Pilate, in order that the ghost of Pilate might not be needlessly disturbed, and storms thereby increased.

☞ The editor of a newspaper at Perth, Hungary, being challenged the other day, by Kossuth, the leader of the Magyar party, coolly replied that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

☞ The mill, for the manufacture, by a new process, of vices, anvils, &c., which is being put up for some men from Maine, by Joseph Whittaker, in South Trenton, is rapidly progressing.

☞ Huntington, one of our greatest artists, is painting a picture called "Mary at the Sepulchre."

☞ A maiden lady, named Susannah Laurent, died at Montreal, at the advanced age of 105 years and 5 days.

☞ Papier Mache Chairs, inlaid with pearl, and richly japanned and ornamented, are now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, being, as we learn, the first of the kind made in this country. Papier mache furniture is prized as combining superior beauty, lightness and strength.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

☞ Truly was it said of a great fat woman in love with a little beau: "Behold how great a fire a *little spark* kindleth."

☞ The New York Evening Post says a number of young and enterprising merchants of that city are about to establish themselves in California.

☞ The banks of the Mississippi River are caving in by wholesale. Five large patches of land, at as many places on the river, have caved in during three weeks.

☞ Dr. Chalice, a writer on Cholera, considers that the Asiatic form of this disease is propagated by a minute insect, which traverses districts like the blight with us.

☞ It is calculated that the London pleasure-goers spend on Sundays through the year, in the adjacent villages, the enormous sum of one million three hundred thousand pounds.

Varieties.

BRUTE REASON.—At Braintree, towards evening, a hound belonging to Mrs. E. Vinton, came home and went towards one of her sons, fawning and caressing him. "Trey," said he, "you want another wood-chuck, do you? I cannot go this afternoon. I killed one for you yesterday." The dog would not take no for an answer, but continued his caresses, and even took hold of the buttons of the young man's pants to pull him along. He finally concluded to see what the dog wanted; he took his gun, the dog taking the lead, and followed through a thicket of wood into a pasture, where they found a neighbor's horse cast and nearly dead. Some assistance was called, the horse relieved and the dog seemed perfectly happy.

TOO BAD.—A Persian poet gives the following instructions as to how men should treat women: "When thou art married, seek to please thy wife, but listen not to all she says. From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight. It breaks, but bends not. Since, then, it is plain that crooked is woman's temper, forgive her faults and blame her not; nor let her anger thee, nor correction use, as it is vain to straighten what is crooked."

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.—President Jefferson once said:—"The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office, has occasioned more injury to the public, and more trouble to me, than all other causes; and were I to commence my administration again, with the experience I now have, the first question I would ask, respecting a candidate, would be, 'Does he use ardent spirits?'"

NICE PLACE FOR THE LADIES.—There is in India a people called Garos, who have some singular customs. If a man's wife prove unfaithful, he cannot get a divorce without giving her all their property and children; but a woman may part from her husband when she pleases, and by marrying another man, convey to him all her former husband's property.

WAVY HAIR.—A fashionable newspaper in London thus tells the young ladies how to make their hair wavy. It is too important an affair to be limited to any one country! "So here goes." "Damp the hair with water, and plait it three or four plaits every night. It will then take the waved form, though combed and brushed next morning.

LORDS OF CREATION AND THE LADIES.—Man is said to be lord of creation; but is there not a "lady" of creation also? And may not the lady command equal honors? Woman has certainly more strength in her looks than man has in his laws, and more power in her tears than we have in any of our arguments.

General News.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Dey of Algiers, understanding that the Bey of Tunis, who had been dethroned, possessed the art of converting the baser metals into gold, restored him to his throne on condition that he revealed the secret. The Bey sent him with much pomp a plough.

The meeting of the Evangelical Conference commenced at the Free Masons' Tavern, London, on Wednesday, Sir Culling Smith in the chair. Sections on infidelity, popery, the desecration of the Lord's Day, and Protestant prospects in Italy, were appointed.

Dr. Sutherland, the editor of the Journal of Public Health, and Mr. Grainger, have been despatched by the Government to the Continent, to investigate the cholera in the spot where it is now raging.

A diamond has been found in Borneo, weighing 164 carats. It is said to be of the purest water, very regularly crystalized, and will probably lose little in polishing.

The Cholera, at Constantinople, has declined so considerably that no further bulletins will be published by the Board of Health.

A society, composed of workingmen, has been got up in Westminster, with the title of "Emigration Club." The subscribers pay 1s. entry, and 9d. per week, and every three months an election is to take place of members, to be presented with an outfit and means of emigration. It is calculated that 100 members will be sent out in four years.

The last news from Sir J. C. Ross's Expedition is, that the vessels had sailed from Davis's Straits, further northward—all well.

A YANKEE HEROINE.

A very interesting case came under the supervision of the Alms House Commissioner, N. York, a short time since. A family had moved from New Haven, Connecticut, to near Springfield, Illinois, a few years since. Last winter both the father and mother fell sick and died, leaving among strangers a daughter scarce 16 years of age, and four small children. The daughter, a delicate but very beautiful girl, was a true heroine, and knowing that her parents had died poor, and that among strangers her little brothers and sisters would be subjected to many hardships, and would be shut out from the opportunities of mental culture which they could enjoy in their native State, she at once determined to travel back to Connecticut. Selling off the few household articles left, she laid in a store of provisions, and with two lean horses which her parents had brought to the West, she started with her little brothers and sisters in an old cart. With a brave heart and holy purpose she commenced her journey, and for weeks cooked her victuals by the wayside, and slept in the old cart. At length they arrived in this city. The last morsel of bread was used up—the last penny spent. Trusting and single minded, she did not give way to despondency, and Providence did not permit them to suffer. A friend gave food to the worn out horses. Her case was mentioned to Mr. Leonard, the worthy Alms House Commissioner, and she was promptly assisted on her journey. In due season she arrived among her friends and is now doing well. What a noble wife she will make for some fortunate fellow.

FROM MEXICO.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th instant have been received. At the latest dates from the city of Mexico, the public affairs were rapidly approaching a crisis, and another revolution was said to be impending to overthrow Herrera.

An express had reached Vera Cruz, stating that the people of Tampico had proclaimed the independence of the State of Tamaulipas, and avowed their desire of annexing it to the United States. Doubtful.

We also learn from Yucatan that ten thousand Indians had attacked the garrison at Texcula, and two hundred were killed. The loss of the Indians is unknown.

YUCATAN.—A private letter informs the editors of *La Patria* that Gov. Barbachano was so well satisfied with the gallant bearing of the American volunteers in the late engagement with the Indians of Yucatan, that he contemplated making application to the Government of the United States for five hundred more. The action alluded to took place two leagues from Valladolid. Jacinto Pat was so enraged by the defeat of the Indian troops, that he ordered four of his officers to be shot. Pat was making preparations to fortify himself in Peto, and at the moment of shooting his four officers, he told his followers that he was about to enter into another action, and that if he lost it they were welcome to shoot him.

EXTRAORDINARY OATS.—Two stalks of oats have been sent to our office for inspection on account of their singularly prolific quality, as the one contains no less than four hundred and twenty grains, and the other four hundred. These extraordinary specimens grew on the farm of Mr. Robert M'Girr, of Ballybaskey, near Newtowncunningham, and the land on which they were produced, had been, till a late period, comparatively worthless, when it was reclaimed by the occupying tenant himself, on the faith of his tenant-right being respected—a salutary practice which, our informant adds, uniformly prevails upon the estates of the Earl of Wicklow in that neighborhood.—*Derry Standard.*

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER.—The Bath Times relates a laudable affair which transpired in that city a few days since, affording too good a joke to be kept secret. One of the worthy constables of the place was committing a worthless drunken vagrant to the House of Correction. He got him to the door of the cell, and, just at the golden moment, the prisoner stepped aside, caught the officer by the shoulder, pushed him into the cell, and, quick as thought, closed the door, fastened it with a wooden lid, *and walked off.* The officer, by dint of knowing the ropes, soon effected his escape—*and so did his victim.*

FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER.—The application for alimony in this divorce case came up in the Common Pleas on Saturday. The counsel agreed upon an allowance to Mrs. Butler of $1,500 for arrearages due under the settlement by her husband, including expenses of coming to this country and expenses in defending the suit. The Court fixed November 20th for the argument on the libel and answer. The counsel in the case are the Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, Wm. M. Meredith, John Cadwalader, and Benjamin Gerhard.

EXCELLENT REASON.—A good story is told of one of the insurgents of Frankfort, a Radical, Mr. Metternich, who at a recent meeting implored the people not to abolish titles of nobility, since, were they to do so, there would be no distinction between him and the Prince of the same name.

☞ Out of every 104 emigrants who leave Liverpool, 100 go to the United States.

Bank Note List.

OLD VIRGINIA AGAIN.

Albemarle County Virginia, March 21, 1847.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in stating to you my experience in the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I own a very valuable negro girl who was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs, which brought her in appearance to the brink of the grave. I consulted some of our best physicians, who pronounced her case incurable, or that they could do no more for her. I tried many remedies, but none did any good. I saw some account of Wistar's Balsam and thought I would try it, but had little faith in it. I procured a bottle, which was administered according to directions, and I saw she began to mend; and before the first bottle was gone she was up. I procured a second and she took that, and now she is, I think, cured, or nearly so. She attends to her daily labor, and I hear no complaints from her. R. L. JEFFERSON.

Remember, the genuine must have the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

CAUTION.—The *original and only genuine* WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY was introduced in the year 1838. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION in its incipient stages than any other medicine. In consequence of its unbounded popularity this article has been extensively *counterfeited*. REMEMBER, *the original and only genuine article* always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper. Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia. Now prepared and sold wholesale and retail only by Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents, Chas. Shaffer, 215 Market st., Fredk. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., 294 North Second street, Philadelphia.

ALMANAC.

Oct 1848.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases
28 Saturday,	6 46	5 14	3 3	
29 Sunday,	6 47	5 13	3 42	D. H. M.
30 Monday,	6 48	5 12	4 35	
31 Tuesday,	6 50	5 10	5 23	
1 Wedn'sday,	6 51	5 9	6 11	First 5 9 10
2 Thursday,	6 52	5 8	7 0	Full 13 11 8
3 Friday,	6 53	5 7	7 49	Last 19 1 41
4 Saturday,	6 54	5 6	8 38	New 26 10 1

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Oct. 15,	64	65	70
16,	63	67	72
17,	64	70	72
18,	46	50	49
19,	49	50	52
20,	48	54	56
21,	47	52	52

Married,

In Waterbury, Conn. on the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Clarke, Mr. JOHN L. SHEPARDSON, to Miss EMILY ALBRO, both of Attleboro', Mass.

On the 26th of the 9th month, 1848, by John Swift, Mayor, BASIL WEBSTER SHOEMAKER, of Loudoun county, Virginia, to CAROLINE, daughter of Spencer Thomas, of Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 17th inst. at Mount Bethel, by the Rev. R. Owen, Dr. WILLIAM S. MCCORKLE to ELIZABETH P. HEISE, daughter of Mr. Samuel B. Heise, all of Columbia, Pa.

In Wilmington, Del. on the 10th instant, by E. W. Gilbert, D. D., Rev. JAMES R. MCNEILL, of Fayetteville, N. C. to Miss CATHARINE ANN CHAMBERLAIN, daughter of Dr. Palmer Chamberlain, of Wilmington, Del.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Mr. J. R. CAROLAN, to ANNIE, daughter of D. Kaine.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., ROBERT BURKHART, to MARY JANE LOGAN, all of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. M. Semple, Mr. HERMANN STEHR, to MARY L. WINTHROP, all of N. Jersey.

In this city, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ducachet, Mr. THOMAS S. ROBERTS, of Reading, to Miss ELIZABETH STROBEL, of the N. Liberties.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. CLEMENT KEEN, to Miss MARY JANE LOGAN, both of Kensington.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gilroy, JOHN MELCHER, to BARBARA ANN, daughter of Daniel Jeffries, Esq. all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 18th inst. in Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Dorr, Mr. THOS. W. HORTON, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. to Miss MARY ANN WEBB, daughter of John Webb, Esq. of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Demme, D. D. LOUIS C. BAUERSACH, to Miss CAROLINE C. daughter of Robert Smith, Esq. of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. J. B. Dales, Mr. JAS. MARTIN, to Miss MARY MCCLOY, all of this city.

On the 11th inst. at the Parsonage of St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. THACKERAY DUNN, of Salem county, N. J. to Miss ROSA T. MONEY, of this city.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. R. Gerry, JOHN S. KERN, to MARY A. BOATE, both of this city.

On the 19th inst. by Alderman J. Mitchell, GEORGE TWIST, of the city of Philadelphia, to ANN FARADAY, of Manayunk.

Died.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A MAMMOTH PAPER.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS FROM ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-HALF MORE THAN THE GENERALITY OF TWO DOLLAR CITY WEEKLIES.

The Proprietors of the SATURDAY EVENING POST return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the patronage extended to them since the enlargement of their paper; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. The belief expressed in their last Prospectus, that the POST is destined to take its stand at the very head of the weekly press, is fast becoming realized. The reason of this is in a great degree, to be found in the stand the POST has always taken against the *immoral* literature of the day. The public have felt, in the language of the North American and United States Gazette, of this city, that "*The POST has done much towards correcting the taste of the newspaper reading public.*"

TERMS.

The terms to single subscribers are $2.00 per annum, in advance; $3.00, if not paid in advance.—For $5.00 in advance, one copy will be sent 3 years.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

In order to accommodate the large number who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for Clubs—to be sent, in the city, to one address; and, in the country, to one Post Office:

4 COPIES,	. . . .	$5.00	"
8 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club)	$10.00	"
13 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club)	$15.00	"
20 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club)	$20.00	"

THREE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and ONE of either Graham's Magazine or Godey's Lady's Book for SIX DOLLARS.

THREE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of the Ladies Garland for FIVE DOLLARS.

TWO COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of the Fountain, (containing 250 pages of original letter press, and 8 of Sartain's best Magazine engravings,) for FOUR DOLLARS.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk—(When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.) Address,

DEACON & PETERSON, NO. 66 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Editors copying the above, or who will give a fair notice of the paper (we ask not that it shall be *praised*, but be *noticed*) in their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange. Such as are already entitled to an exchange for the current year, shall receive our thanks.

N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter, *post paid.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE SATURDAY POST.—We have to congratulate our friends Edmund Deacon & Henry Peterson, upon the elegant appearance of their enlarged paper, which is now the very pearl of the literary weeklies. The literary reputation of the Saturday Post is widely known, and its circulation has been steadily increasing. It has our sincerest good wishes for its success, *for we think it has done much towards correcting the taste of the newspaper reading public.—Phila. North American and United States Gazette.*

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST *is now the best paper of the kind that comes under our observation.—Franklin Democrat, Greenfield, Mass.*

WE HAVE always considered the Post as one of the best of papers, filled with good reading, and not the trash with which a number of the city papers abound. —*Chicopee Telegraph.*

THE ORIGINAL and selected articles of the Post are *generally better than those in any other paper.* If any of our readers wish the best general weekly in the country, we say subscribe for the *Post.—Syracuse Democrat.*

THE POST may justly be called the handsomest, best, and cheapest paper in the United States.—*Niagara Iris.*

ONE OF THE regular excellencies of this paper consists in the high moral tone running through its editorials and selections, which make it a valuable fireside companion.—*Centre Democrat.*

THE POST always ranked among the best family Newspapers of the country, and now that it is decidedly the largest and most handsome, will soon take the lead of its contemporaries.—*Reading (Pa.) Gazette.*

THE POST is one of the few literary papers of the day, in the columns of which discrimination is made as to the moral character and tendency of the literary

ALTHOUGH THE POST was, before its enlargement, the best family paper in our exchange list, and in fact the best one we know of, still we think it has been greatly improved. The dress of the paper cannot well be surpassed; its typographical appearance is clear and bold. We have no hesitation in saying that the Post is decidedly *the best and cheapest weekly paper published.—Catskill (N. Y.) Messenger.*

THE POST came to us last week enlarged *eight new-ted columns*, and looking most splendid! There is no question but that it is the best family newspaper published in Philadelphia.—*Northern Democrat, Montrose, Pa.*

WE REPEAT the expression of our opinion that the Post is the best paper of its class in Philadelphia.—*Penna. Republican, York, Pa.*

SATURDAY EVENING POST.—This old and splendid weekly has recently been enlarged to the genuine mammoth size, has acquired strength and spirit since its enlargement, and is now one of the raciest and most original Weeklies ever issued in the United States, or the world. The amount and variety of talent employed on its columns, when we consider its extremely low price, is really surprising. The number for the present week is spicy with wit and sparkling with genius.—*Phileda. Sun.*

SATURDAY EVENING POST.—Not the least interesting portion of this paper to us, is to be found in its editorials, which are always written with ability, a fearless frankness in regard to the right, and an utter disregard of the world's wrong opinions, which mark a mind well-balanced and true. The Post keeps a steady march in the way of increase of subscribers, as we know—a success it well deserves from its own merits. —*North American and United States Gazette.*

AS A FAMILY journal, it is surpassed by none with

I. O. O. F.

Selected Poetry.

VERSICLES

(For Yankee and Muskie Club of an Indian Daughter's Fine Wedding.)

BY JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

She 1 undersea lives on?
Off by the silvery sea?
Faith! well! Oh, she needs no dowry!
Will she wander on the shore?
Not a trudging saving squaw for me!
Will she learn to cram or spell?
Not a common soul to mock at!
Will she dance?
Pad moccasin soon like a fay.
Sandy, can I have her?
Of marrying time!

Pipe and softly—and will she?
Little heels, feet and'll is pretty,
In thy new-born power and pride,
Of the untaught forest bred,
Lurching, through, from side to side,
Pride and mind, leaves a void,
Like a tipsy church-setting,
Of who dances many feet?
Smile like these, or e'en get tipsy?
Feet and ankles true to be
Sandy, can I have her?
Of marrying time!

Heem a-reaction! steady, steady!
Hey, the dooper's put closely!
Thew, with gentle course, untwisted,
Thine finger fall well hast dotted,
Sails Point her shot aimed,
Sails by Reaction's blind hand,
And an unerring word and truly
On for Closer Reef ahead!

Another note, or turn in time.
Ere within the torrid zone
Which the tropic feeder bounds,
And with fiery passion's zone,
Turn time, weary little vessel,
Turn time, weary little vessel!
Turn done to safe cruise
By the sweetly sheltering smile
Of thine own Reverend friend
In the haven of dear rest
Produced by the dawning breast.
And the crew ready hour
Of a mother true to thee
Or a mother true to be!

Nay, adventurous little ship!
If thine mother's still a-trip,
And, instead of port, she dances
Such another tolerant cruise,
If 'morrow's be taken may lend thee,
On ! my treasure! and God speed thee!
Hardowned as, much more lonely
Were thou more to me than so
Far from an encounter by
Headiness or lightly slip.
Ere! If thy whose mate I take
Thee, my dear one, for thy sake,
In this swearing site strain,
Knows I not ; for I am "a."
But as in a person's proper
Time Rise to honor and space!

Perilous Adventure.

A RIDE ACROSS MEXICO.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

The recent arrival of Passed Midshipman Edward Fitzgerald Beale from the Western coast, together with the unanimous note which he brings of the discovery, over at least, of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, of the real Dorado—as long searched for as ever our continental—had already been noted in your paper. A brief account of his ride, full of hazard, and accomplished with such extreme gallantry and spirit, is due to the service which this brave, enterprising young officer adorns, and will, at the same time, exemplify the deplorable condition of government and police throughout Mexico.

Midshipman Beale left the port of La Paz, near the foot of the Peninsula of California, on the 1st of August; and on the 5th arrived at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico. He there took passage in a small Mexican galeot, and after a terrible cruising voyage of five days, in which he was not only known of the coast, he made the harbor at San Blas. At this place commenced his land journey, southeast one thousand miles, by way of Guadalajara and Mexico city, to Vera Cruz. It was with much difficulty that he got away, as rumors were it held by the Mexican Governor at San Blas and every body else, travelling from supposed he would be waylaid and murdered by some of the numerous bands of *lawless robbers* that at this time, more than ever, in consequence of the dispersion of the troops of Paredes, line all the public roads in Mexico. Having undertaken the duty however, nothing could daunt or detain our gallant young officer; and accordingly on the 12th of July he started.

He travelled without any other escort than a guide; his plan being to ride at full speed, both day and night, and thus accomplish his journey in the shortest practicable time, and so escape with the danger of the road by the rapidity of his trot.

His wardrobe for the journey consisted—he might as the top—of a Mexican glazed *cambric* hat, a pair of *serape* blanket, a pair of Mexican leather breeches, and terminating in a pair of the hide boots of the country. In this costume, not much unlike the Spanish muleteer, and semi-brother ago, and speaking Spanish, he was the courier part of a native of the country; for his *dishonorable* exotic was of another sort, and eminently American—fine revolvers, six barrels each, and a knife could only be packed on the person at a genuine American respecting danger and determined to go through it.

Thus accoutred, young Beale left San Blas on the 12th of August. He stood travelling, not for the formidable character of his *costume*, he accomplished the five sixty miles without serious interruption. Here, at a sudden turn of the road a peremptory call of "*alto, ola!*" "*Ho!*—*hal*!—there" —brought one of his revolvers to bear upon a party of three *genus de cuerno*—people of the road—who had drawn up in the road. To these line of the guard, they demanded his passport under pretense of being road robbers. The bold rider, after reversing in their own tongue, "you, you are on my passport; one of you come and get it!" Advancer paciey, the party appeared content to go off, but Beale insisted that it was their duty to examine his passport, and that he meant to force them to turn their backs before they had done so. Under this intimation, the leader of the party, with Beale's revolver drawing a bead upon him at a station against treachery, approached within arm's length, and having received the paper, and at the same time the information that the revolver, with which "*Senor Inglese*" was already acquainted, was not one of four, equally ready for service. The *rebel* was two immediate prisoner to surrender to the young an American officer; and the whole party were ready at once to turn back, or to turn off by another road. Beale, however, insisted that his safety was in having them behind him, intimated his gentlemanly intention to accompany; and, after some hesitation, they passed on in front of him, under the menaces of the revolver, which he kept ready when he put his horse to speed, and was soon beyond reach of pursuit.

At Tepic, the dangers of the road had become so imminent, and he was so constantly assured that he could not fail to be attacked on the way, or probably lose his life, that he determined at least to pursue the remainder of his journey by the more important desperation to the Government. He therefore, though not without fear at request from the Department, he should not get through, opened those papers, copied them, and, with a note to the American Minister, sent them across the country, on sickness, or ordinary letters, in the mail. These would arrive, were should be be murdered on the way, and the enigmas thus be lost.

He continued his journey, travelling both night and day, with about one hour for rest each night by throwing himself on the muddy ground, in the brief intervals of ten or twelve minutes occasioned at each post in bringing out fresh horses and closing up the saddles. Two days' journey the other side of Guadalajara, a *tarde* (gap) came out of the woods in his rear, just at nightfall, and, discerning him, gave chase. Beale had now passed the first time but short time his heels, (in case their espionage was good enough to see them,) since the darkness would protect the judicious use of his revolvers, or what he depended on the day. He accordingly increased his wonted rapid pace, expecting speedily to distance his pursuers; but they were not easily shaken off. They continued in close some hours, and frequently the foremost once gained upon his sufficient to fire their carbines at his back; but he at length made good his way to the next post.

Having heard of a party of eleven travellers ahead of him, Beale made speed to overtake them, for the greater security of travelling in company. This party was attacked by a large band of robbers before arriving at Guadalajara, and on the day following his night pursuit, Beale came up to the scene of the encounter. The whole party of travellers had been killed or wounded, and the blood was still fresh in the store which it had formed, the robbers having just been scared.

From Guadalajara Beale departed at six o'clock in the evening, choosing that time for starting, both to avoid travelling by night, and in order that his departure might be the more secret. He made the distance to the village of Lagos (fifty-five leagues—one hundred and sixty miles) in twenty-seven and a-half hours, arriving there at half-past nine of the night following his departure from Guadalajara. It was the rainy season, so he had expected and had the way to be the time of the setting Guadalajara it set in with full force. The unparalleled fury of the storms which prevail in this part of Mexico in the height of the rainy season, is noted by every traveller in that country. The road by night is often rendered only by the intense glare of lightning, which, though its flashes are nearly incessant, leaves moments of pitchy darkness. The torrents of rain which fall tear up rocks and trees on the mountain sides, and wash them down into the valleys. The water-courses, from the same cause, become frightfully deep and rapid, so that the passage of the streams which must be forded in the latter part of the journey, and which he had before passed with ease, became impassable. In the face of the storm, and of the imminent danger of being swept away with his horse, Beale undertook to cross the river Lerma, which was then impassable, and succeeded in swimming his horse to the opposite bank. The next day he reached the city of Mexico.

This ride of upwards of seven hundred miles, performed in the short space of five days and a-half, is the most remarkable one that has been performed in Mexico, and is the more remarkable from the fact that it was undertaken and accomplished entirely alone. Mr. Beale's object was to avoid attracting attention, and he therefore refused the escort of dragoons which was offered him by the Government. He was, however, followed by a party of eight men, who, from the first, had been employed by the robbers to watch his movements, and who, had they known his journey, must either have attacked him by the way, or have given information which would have caused him to be murdered in the city. Of the existence of this party he was informed by a friend, who, from motives of friendship, followed him from Guadalajara, and who, by the same means, discovered the object of the party. This friend, however, did not know the number of the party, in any case, and Beale, therefore, could not, with any safety, have attempted to turn upon them. If we have not been misinformed, the Government has since taken measures to punish the robbers who attacked the party of travellers.

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Wit and Humor.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Philadelphian correspondent of Beckett's Newspaper gives the following account of a visit to one of Life Insurance offices, and expressed a wish to have his life insured. It was after office hours, but he was told that by paying a fee he could be accommodated. The attendant took a seat at a desk, and commenced his task, by asking the following questions:

"Your name, sir?"

"Thomas."

"Thomas—what?"

"Thomas Jones."

"Thomas—Jones—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith."

"Thomas Jones Smith—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith—what?"

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"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith—what?"

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan Thomas Jones Smith Brown."

"Thomas Jones Smith Brown Robinson Thompson Johnson Williams Jackson Harrison Wilkinson Davis Edwards Morgan